



INDEX MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE MIDDLE MOUNTAIN-TOBACCO ROOT ROADLESS AREA (B1013)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (UPPER PALEOZOIC)--
Includes rocks of Pennsylvanian and
Mississippian age

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (LOWER PALEOZOIC)--
Includes rocks of Devonian and
Carbonian age

METAMORPHIC ROCKS (PRECAMBRIAN)

CONTACT--dashed where approximately

STUDIES RELATED TO WILDERNESS

The Wilderness Act (Public Law 86-517, September 1966) and related acts require the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to survey, inventory, and map the public lands to determine their resource potential. Based on these surveys, the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines are required to submit recommendations to the President and Congress regarding the management of the public lands. This report presents the results of a recent survey of the Middle Mountain-Tobacco Root National Forests, Madison County, Mont. The Middle Mountain-Tobacco Root National Forests are classified as potential planning areas under the second round of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) by the U.S. Forest Service, January 1979.

The Midland Trough–Roboconce Roadless area is a large, relatively unaltered, natural area of 10,000 acres that is adjacent to the town of Roboconce. Most of the roadless area is heavily forested by aspen, spruce, fir, and spruce-fir, with some alpine and grassy wooded areas. Locally, the aspen and spruce-fir are heavily cut by the local logging industry. The Midland Trough–Roboconce Roadless area is adjacent to the town of Roboconce, which is a small town with a population of about 100 people. The roadless area is heavily forested by aspen, spruce, fir, and spruce-fir, with some alpine and grassy wooded areas. Locally, the aspen and spruce-fir are heavily cut by the local logging industry.

INTRODUCTION

The Middle Mountain-Tobacco Root roadless encompasses 36,640 acres, mainly within the Sevier National Forest, Madison County and Beaverhead National Forest, Montana and Montana. The area studied for this report includes the roadless area and parts of the National Forest peripheral to it.

The Tobacco Root Mountains are a linear trending range bounded on the east and west by intermontane valleys. The highest peaks occur within the roadless area, reaching a elevation of 10,604 ft on Mt. Jefferson.

controlled in large part by preexisting structures. The trend, high-angle fault (Reif, 1957), is zoned from conical and minor horizontal along its margins to a small, elliptical cone (greater (Smith, 1970). Diore and Conallistic present is that part of the batholith exposures roadless area.

Some of the batholiths are common south-southwest, and the batholiths are zoned in composition from granodiorite to rhyolite, probably related to the batholith porphyry. Intruded quartz rocks in the Boulder Creek area. Granodioritic to quartz monzonitic gneiss. Small plugs intruded the sedimentary rocks along the western margin of the range (Boggs and Johns, 1961). At least two breccia pipes, and many of angular fragments of Archean meta-

[illegible]

Geochemical techniques used in the past were not sensitive enough to outline areas of high gold concentrations. The presence of the roadless area of many mines having low gold production indicates a broad area of low-grade gold. The distribution of these mines includes the Silver Peak, Granite Peak, and the Bismark Creek, Noble Fork, and from streams west of Mountain, and in samples collected from Mountain breccia pipe and the Bismark Granite Peak.

South Boulder mating district

The South Boulder mating district, Boulder River drainage basin, The Narrows has been the main controls in materials in this district. The Memoirs were the largest producers in that they are 0.5 m outside the roadless a Mammoth fault. At the Mammoth site, g from vein-filled fractures associated fault zone (Thomley and others, 1953), constructed to process tailings, a Boys and Bonanza parents, explore north and copper-bearing veins that are direct the roadless area.

[illegible][illegible]

have been dug along gold-bearing veins in the Boulder Lake area may be underlain by a large deposit of gold-bearing veins, perhaps an extension of mineralized the Granite Peak area. potential for base-metal resource area.

Precious metal

Samples from ore veins in the Boulder Lake area show as much as 35 ppm gold and 100 ppm silver (O'Neill, 1983b). The anomalous concentrations in vein material indicate the presence of a large deposit of gold-bearing veins in the Boulder Lake area. The history of the district indicates that the Boulder Lake area contains resources in this and adjacent areas. The Boulder Lake area is probably the only primary ore the

located in the northern part of the gold belt. The gold belt is a narrow zone (Kilgus) wide and appears to be continuous along the entire length of the belt. In addition, there are several small, isolated deposits of gold. The gold belt is a narrow zone (Kilgus) wide and appears to be continuous along the entire length of the belt. In addition, there are several small, isolated deposits of gold. The gold belt is a narrow zone (Kilgus) wide and appears to be continuous along the entire length of the belt. In addition, there are several small, isolated deposits of gold.

1933, A geological reconnaissance of the Root Mountains, Madison Bureau of Mines and Geology, R. C., 1976, Paleogeography of the northern Range, southwestern Montana, Survey Bulletin 1405-1 Stanley, T. B., 1989, D Exploratory text to the southern Tobacco Root Mountains: Geological Survey Series NC-31, 8

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